

THE GAZETTE	per year	\$7 00
THE GAZETTE	per month	75 Cts
THE GAZETTE	per week	25 Cts
THE GAZETTE	per day	10 Cts
THE GAZETTE	per copy	5 Cts

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

NUMBER 280.

This edition of the GAZETTE is one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the matter published in the Daily to call from in making it up, we are enabled to furnish a paper of surpassing excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the markets, and make the paper a complete index of County, State and general news.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN BROWN!

HATS, CAPS & FURS!

ALSO—

Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Straw Goods, &c.

Goods manufactured and repaired to order.

Near the Postoffice, Mill St., Janesville.

DISOLUTION.—The Partnership

heretofore existing between the undersigned in the grocery business, was, on the 1st of February, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons against whom we have claims are respectfully requested to call and settle.

DAVID W. INMAN, JAMES W. INMAN.

The business will be continued at the old stand by Randall Wilkins, who will be pleased to see all who want to buy good and cheap groceries.

February 4th, 1864.

HO FOR IDAHO!—Those Con-

templating going to Idaho the coming spring, are requested to meet on Yankirk & Son's Grocery store, on Main street, on Thursday, the 11th of Feb'y, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to form an independent company.

AN OLD CALIFORNIA MINER.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!

FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL!

The Regular Annual Festival of

WASHINGTON ENGINE CO.

NO. 31

Will be held at the

HYATT HOUSE, JANESVILLE!

Monday Eve., Feb. 22d, 1864.

No special invitation will be issued, but a general and cordial invitation is EXTENDED TO ALL to be present.

Honorary Managers.

Hon. H. Richardson, Hon. R. L. Treat,

Hon. J. P. Dickson, Hon. A. Hyatt Smith,

Hon. J. B. Brown, Hon. W. M. Tallman,

Hon. J. H. Doane, G. B. Stricker,

Hon. E. Patterson, W. B. Strong,

Hon. J. M. Smith, H. C. Smith,

Hon. S. W. Smith, S. W. Smith,

Committee of Arrangements.

M. H. Curtis, George Rodie,

Calif., Daniel Wilcox,

William Horne, John Dunn,

William Booth, John Wians,

Floor Managers.

Wm. M. Birt, J. T. Wilcox,

C. W. Hopkins, Charles Skelly.

Music by Hallock's Celebrated String Band.

Carriages will be in readiness at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Members of the Fire Department will appear in uniform.

50 Tickets—Supper included, \$2.50.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

CONRAD & VANKIRK,

And will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand of H. Conrad, second door north of the American House, Main street. We shall keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods usually found in

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY!

Our stock of TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, NAILS, and other staples, well bought one year ago in New York, and at the lowest prices, is now on hand. We are not to be undersold on anything in our line, for we are sure to have the best and cheapest of the market. We respectfully solicit our friends in the city to

GIVE US A CALL!

We keep the best quality of Flour by the barrel or sack, and sell at mill prices. All

Goods Delivered to Any Part of the City

free of charge. We shall always pay the highest market price for all kinds of merchandise produce that farmers are bringing in.

Hoping our efforts to please our patrons will prove successful. We remain respectfully,

JAN 22nd 1864 J. H. CONRAD,

W. T. VANKIRK.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT for Sido-

ne, made on the 21st of Jan'y, 1864, in front of lot 32 in Mitchell's 2d addition to Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, the expense for the construction of which, including the Treasurer's commission and making this assessment roll, is \$25.00.

Name of owner.

Amount of 2d

Amount of 1st

Amount of 3d

Amount of 4th

Amount of 5th

Amount of 6th

Amount of 7th

Amount of 8th

Amount of 9th

Amount of 10th

Amount of 11th

THE NEWS.

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The threatening aspect of our affairs with France, as shown by our dispatches a day or two ago, proves to have been an invention of the reporters.

STATE NEWS.

N. Wellington and S. Koeler were arrested on Wednesday last week charged with passing counterfeit money. The bills passed were on the Fairfield Co. Bank of Norwalk, Conn. The men are from Kingston.—Last week Tuesday the farmers in the vicinity of Waukesha brought into the village provisions and wood of the value of \$35 for the soldier's families residing there.—Col. Stephens of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, who for some time past has been home on recruiting service, has secured 460 men for his regiment. The health of the Colonel has not been as good as usual lately.—The Monroe Sentinel says that on Friday last two little children of Mr. Dunlap a carpenter in that village, were playing in their father's shop, when the boy, (who is only about four years old), with a keen hatchet or something of the kind, completely severed all the fingers from the right hand of his sister, except the little finger—the weapon taking off the end of that and slanting towards the hand so as to cut off the fore finger and thumb at the roots.

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Not to draw too fine a point, or get poetic ourselves, we beg of our friends in plain prose not to look upon it as an unfriendly act in us should their lines never be suffered to see the light, but rather regard it as a friendly and considerate interposition between them and our readers, a deed for which in after days both parties will rise up and call us blessed.

There was a Dictionary discussion in the Assembly yesterday, on a motion to substitute Worcester's for Webster's as the standard of orthography in that body. The result was that although Worcester's seemed to be preferred by a majority, it was decided not best to change, as such change in the Assembly might involve one throughout the State, causing a heavy outlay.

JUDGE WHEELER'S SUCCESSOR.—The Madison Journal says that the Hon. G. W. Washburn, of Oshkosh, has been appointed Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Wheeler. Judge Washburn was formerly a member of the Senate, and is a good lawyer and a gentleman of irreproachable character.

From the Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Red Box, Miss., Jan. 23d, 1863.

Messrs. Editors of the Gazette.—Owing in part to the severe cold weather which prevailed here during the first half of this month, little has transpired worthy of note. During the past few days the weather has been mild and warm like spring.

It is expected that soon the paymaster will be here, as to-day the boys are signing the pay rolls. Over three-fourths of all who could, have re-enlisted and the mustering officer is anxiously looked for to muster and re-muster those as veterans. News has just reached here that the time has been extended and now many officers are coming forward and re-enlisting determined not to be out done by any other regiment according to our numbers.

Our period of inactivity has come to a close, as marching orders have been received. I understand that our whole army corps is to leave Vicksburg and be superceded by General Sherman with the Fifteenth who are to take its place. But where we are going to is as yet but conjecture. All our boys express an anxious wish that we are to make a move on Mobile, by advancing across Big Black River as far out as Jackson, Miss. That this is the programme is rendered probable by the fact, that pontoon bridges are being built, preparatory to the move.

Owing to a long continued scarcity of hay, our horses are in rather a poor plight; but still, this deficiency has been made up, in part, by feeding wild cane, with which this country is well supplied, and it makes a tolerable good substitute.

A very unfortunate accident recently happened to a young man by the name of Shaw, in company M, in attempting to clean his carbine, which he forgot was loaded. It unfortunately went off and shot him through the elbow, the ball coming out at the cap on the point of the elbow. Strange as it may seem, no bones are broken and he is now doing well, and will in a few weeks be able to resume his duties in camp. This is but one of the many accidents that frequently happen at first among raw recruits.

Yesterday word came to camp that the rebels were crossing Big Black River.—Capt. Sherman, with a squad of 130 men, went out to give them a reception. But like many other false reports, this proved to be unfounded, as nothing could be seen of them.

Our boys are anxiously looking for the return of Capt. N. Parker and his squad of new recruits. There has been a general overhauling of our officers of the regiment by court martial, but as yet it has amounted to nothing.

Respectfully yours, A PRIVATE, Co. M., 2d Wis. Cav.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO RESIGNED OR DESERTED ON ACCOUNT OF REBELLION.—The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate the names of all the officers—commissioned and non-commissioned officers—and privates, if any, in the Regular army, who, between the first day of Dec. 1860, and the first day of Dec. 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the Rebellion. Not one private is shown to have proved faithful to the old flag. The number of disloyal officers is two hundred and forty-seven.—Beauregard held the commission of Captain; Hill that of First Lieutenant; Hardee, that of Lieutenant Colonel; Stonewall Jackson, that of Second Lieutenant; Albert S. Johnson, that of Colonel and Brevet Brig. General; Lee, that of Colonel; Longstreet, that of Paymaster; Maury, that of Captain; Marmaduke, that of Second Lieutenant; Magruder, that of Captain; Pemberton, that of Captain; Quattlebaum, that of Second Lieutenant; Rains, that of Lieut. Colonel; Stuart, that of Captain; Kirby Smith, that of Major. The only General who turned traitor was Trigg.

This list is far less formidable than is generally supposed. Probably not more than one in ten of the army officers in service went over to the Secessionists.—Many of our bravest officers, both in the Army and Navy, are Southerners. This speaks better for the loyalty of West Point.

At a late interview with the Arkansas delegation the President assured them of his intention to adhere to the principles of the reconstruction of State governments, as stated in his message and Amnesty Proclamation, and expressed to them the hope that they might comply with the same. The statements made by the delegation are to the effect that the free population of the State is 324,025; slaves 111,115; total, 435,140. In thirty counties, which have always been in favor of the abolition of slavery, the population is—free, 167,154; slave 13,690.

By a statement published in the Oswego Commercial Times it appears that the total receipts of grain (flour reduced to wheat) the past season at Buffalo, Oswego and Montreal, the three principal points leading from the lake regions to the seaboard, amount to 92,443,548 bushels against 106,312,620 bushels in 1862, showing a decrease of 19,889,071 bushels. The decrease in the receipts of grain, flour not included, has been as follows: At Oswego, 8,830,833 bushels; at Oswego, 2,901,961 bushels; at Montreal, 6,413,037 bushels.

VOTED DOWN.—The Constitution framed by the Nevada Convention which was convened a week or two since for the purpose of drawing up the instrument, was voted down by the people upon its presentation to them.

THE REBEL PLANS.

Highly Important if True.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican has had an interview with a reliable gentleman direct from Richmond, who was employed in some capacity in the Rebel Departments. He has in some manner become cognizant of an interview between Davis and Lee, which he thus details:

"In the course of the interviews the following plans were developed. Jeff. Davis was in favor of employing two hundred thousand troops, as follows:—

"An army of seventy-five thousand under Johnston to hold Grant in check; another column of fifty thousand to oppose the Army of the Potomac, protect Richmond, hold Virginia; while a grand army of one hundred thousand veterans should be concentrated in Southwestern Virginia, of which Longstreet's present force should be the nucleus, and the whole, under Lee, to march to the Ohio, ascend the right bank of the river, and crossing above Wheeling, to occupy a line stretching from the 'Pan-handle' to Lake Erie, thus bisecting the territory of the loyal States, and by holding or destroying all the railroads, to separate the East from the West.

"Readmitted this could not be done without encountering great difficulties, and perhaps fighting a great battle at the start somewhere on the Ohio river. 'But,' said he to General Lee, 'all ordinary difficulties I know you can surmount; the enemy cannot concentrate an army to oppose you one hundred thousand veterans before you get out in the sight of British subjects on the hither side of Lake Erie, and I believe that circumstance will insure our immediate recognition by the powers of Europe. I am not fearful of the result of battles, which I know must be fought to accomplish this, for something tells me that before I die I shall exist in the glad tidings of a great and overwhelming victory won by you over our oppressors upon their own soil, and I firmly believe the next time you meet the enemy on free soil my hopes will be realized.'

"Lee was decidedly opposed to this plan, urging its inapplicability. He presented his plan, which was as follows:—

"To give Johnston seventy-five thousand troops, and Longstreet the same number; the former to keep Grant employed in front, while the latter would retake Knoxville and East Tennessee. Longstreet's success would turn Grant's left flank, and if the latter did not then fall back from Chattanooga to Nashville, he could advance toward middle Tennessee, and, menacing his rear and line of supply and communication, force him to retreat under the most unfavorable circumstances. Grant once on the move, Johnston would follow him closely, and uniting with the Longstreet, the two could drive him to the Ohio river. 'Then Kentucky is ours,' said General Lee; 'give Johnston and Longstreet these many troops; let them start Grant out of Chattanooga, and then unite their forces before he could fall on either separately, and I am certain we will regain Tennessee forever, and carry the war into Kentucky, where I believe it will end.'

"Which of these plans was finally adopted, my informant cannot certainly tell; but he believes that the execution of one of the two is now being arranged, and it is very likely General Lee's programme."

A commission was recently appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to inquire into and report the propriety of introducing military instruction into the schools of the State. In their report, the commissioners recommend that instruction be given to boys between the ages of ten and eighteen—from ten to fifteen, physical training, and from fifteen to eighteen, United States tactics; cavalry and artillery to none under sixteen years. To secure uniformity in teaching, an Inspector General to be appointed, with the rank of Adjutant General; the instructors to be Lieutenants who have been in service; the State to be divided into military districts with division inspectors in districts or counties; the instruction to be given two hours in each week, to be included in the present hours of study. The peace-makers will oppose the military training of the youths of the State on constitutional principles; but those who believe that the sword is sometimes necessary to the maintenance of the government and the defense of the right, will see much that is wise in the recommendations of the Commissioners.

—Some idea of the profits of retailing liquor may be formed from the following statement of a distiller. A gallon of the best whisky costs about \$2, and retailed at 10 cents a drink comes to about \$10, leaving a clear profit of \$8 per gallon. Put a tax of another dollar a gallon on whisky and there would still remain a profit of \$7, which we should think amply sufficient remuneration for ruining the bodies and stultifying the minds of men.

An Irish gentleman having taken home a large turbot, placed it in the servant's bedroom in order to enjoy her surprise. Next morning, first thing, Biddy bounded into the breakfast-room exclaiming, "Do jabbers, I've got him!" "Got what?" inquired the head of the house, feigning surprise. "The bully bed-bug that's been attein' the childer the last month; I've got him sure."

Punch's Almanac for 1864 has a picture of a couple of young ladies, one of whom looks up from a new book and says: "Yes, dear, I've got the last one down and it's perfectly delicious. A man marries his grand mother—fourteen persons are poisoned by a young and beautiful girl—forgery is the dozen—robberies, hangings—in fact it is full of delightful things."

You may insert a thousand things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in, even by accident, of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in Congress recently, came out flat-footed for immediate emancipation, and advocated such a change in the Constitution as shall make the land "ALL FREE."

—Some of the ladies in Hartford appear in the streets without hoops but with dresses that only come to the ankle. One of the Hartford papers thinks this a pleasant reform.

FOUND.—A Pocket-Book Containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by call'g on the undersigned.

G. L. BEETLE, Union Passenger Depot.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SNOW STORM reported as raging at Madison and Minnesota Junction reached here only "slightlly;" a mere flurry.

SECOND CAVALRY.—Lieut. Freeman A. Kimball of the Second Wis. Cavalry, writes from Vicksburg to his friends in this city, that his squadron has lately been ordered to Jackson, Miss. Friends writing to any of his men will govern themselves accordingly.

OFF FOR THE WAR AGAIN.—The gallant 3d Wisconsin regiment, which has done such excellent service during this war, passed through here to-day on their way to the front. This regiment re-enlisted for the war and has been spending a 30 days furlough at home. The men were in good spirits and are a noble set of fellows.

ACCIDENT AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—Archy B. Berryman, a brakeman on a freight train going south on the C. & N. W. Railway, Thursday night fell from the train between Hancock and Woodstock, and was severely injured. He was taken to Woodstock. No hopes are entertained that he will recover.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a sleigh, in charge of a boy, ran away yesterday afternoon, and when at the corner of Milwaukee and Franklin streets, the animal took to the sidewalk, smashing the vehicle and throwing the lad violently out, bruising him considerably. We believe he was not seriously injured.

WHAT IS MUCH NEEDED.—We observe that there are no signs tacked up or painted on the buildings or fences at the corner of the streets, designating the names of the various thoroughfares in the city.—This is a great inconvenience not only to our own citizens but to strangers visiting the place. The expense of putting up these names would be trifling, and we trust the city fathers will see that it is done. The stores and dwellings ought also to be numbered.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Literary Union last evening, at which many ladies and gentlemen were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing month: President—W. H. Spencer.

Vice President—E. H. Bonham.

Secretary—L. Ingledew.

Treasurer—Philip Livingston.

Next Monday evening the question to be discussed is:

Resolved, That the Bible is of Divine origin.

ANOTHER STORM.—We learn another severe snow storm is raging to-day at Minnesota Junction and at other points North and West of that place. The wind being very high the snow is drifting considerably. The La Crosse road was open yesterday, but this storm may again delay their trains. The road from Burnett to Ripon has been blocked by snow for some days past—the snow in some places being 5 to 20 feet deep. This storm may hinder the clearing of this road, although it was expected to have it open through last night.

MADISON, Feb. 4th.—A heavy storm of wind and snow prevailing.

Messrs. Editors:—Correspondents at home, and letter writers from the army, frequently state that the city of Janesville has not paid the bounty for those persons enlisting in 1862. The facts in the case are simply these: That the city in its corporate capacity never agreed to pay a bounty until for the call of the 10th of October, 1863. Individuals, however, did agree to pay a certain amount at that time, and if they have failed to pay it is no fault of the city of Janesville in its corporate capacity. Correspondents and all other parties will please bear this in mind, as it is not right to mistake matters of this kind.

Individuals subscribing to the bounty in 1862 who have not paid the amount subscribed should make amends for such neglect, by immediately paying to the proper committee the amount now due. The requirements of true patriotism and the solemn pledges made to the defenders of the common flag of the country demand this much and more of each and every one in arrears. We have been prompted to say this much in regard to this matter by the receipt of a letter from a member of the 12th Battery, charging that the city had refused to pay the previous bounty, and now had raised a large bounty to relieve its citizens from the impending draft.

Yours, &c., M.

THE UNION RELIEF SOCIETY and Industrial School will meet on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the rooms of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

MARRIED.

In this city, February 4th, by Rev. Father Doyle, TIOS. J. THOMPSON and Miss ROSE A. REYNOLDS, both of this city.

SEAVEY'S Heating Furnaces.

For Drilling, Public Hall, Stores, Churches, &c. We invite the attention of the public to our

Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed than any other in the market, as one fire will last all winter without refueling. Every furnace warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. The best of references given.

SEAVEY & CO.

No. 195 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

RESOLUTION of County Board.

WHEREAS, The County Board of Supervisors are in session, and are now ready to attend to any business having before them, and

Therefore Resolved, That a notice be inserted in the Daily paper of the City of Janesville, that all persons or corporations having business with the County Board are requested to present it forthwith.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in the office of the County Board.

B. L. JAMES, Clerk of Board.

JANESVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1864.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. STILL RUNNING ON TIME!

THE RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF!

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS!

Rebel Refugees Escape Conscription.

Insurrection feared at Richmond.

RESISTANCE TO THE CONSCRIPTION!

DAYTON AND GEN. FREMONT.

Our Relations with France Undisturbed

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.—It is believed that General Sullivan and Colonel Mulligan's commands have formed a junction, and now are pursuing the enemy vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly

Janesville Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAFAYETTE BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
By THOMSON & ROBERTS.
THE TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: Cash in advance.
THIS CITY, by carriers, per week, \$7 00
MAIL, ONE YEAR, 6 00
SIX MONTHS, 3 00
THREE MONTHS, 1 50
A. M. THOMSON. W. G. ROBERTS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Messrs. Editors of the Gazette.—Owing in part to the severe cold weather which prevailed here during the first half of this month, little has transpired worthy of note. During the past few days the weather has been mild and warm like spring.

It is expected that soon the paymaster will be here, as to-day the boys are signing the pay rolls. Over three-fourths of all who could, have re-enlisted and the mustering officer is anxiously looked for to muster and re-muster these as veterans. News has just reached here that the time has been extended and now many officers are coming forward and are re-enlisting determined not to be outdone by any other regiment according to our numbers.

Our period of inactivity has come to a close, as marching orders have been received. I understand that our whole army corps is to leave Vicksburg and be superceded by General Sherman with the Fifteenth who are to take its place. But where we are going to is as yet but conjecture. All our boys express an anxious wish that we are to make a move on Mobile, by advancing across Big Black River as far out as Jackson, Miss. That this is the programme is rendered probable by the fact, that pontoon bridges are being built, preparatory to the move.

Owing to a long continued scarcity of hay, our horses are in rather a poor plight; but still, this deficiency has been made up, in part, by feeding wild cane, with which this country is well supplied, and it makes a tolerable good substitute.

A very unfortunate accident recently happened to a young man by the name of Shaw, in company M, in attempting to clean his carbine, which he forgot was loaded. It unfortunately went off and shot him through the elbow, the ball coming out at the cap on the point of the elbow. Strange as it may seem, no bones are broken and he is now doing well, and will in a few weeks be able to resume his duties in camp. This is but one of the many accidents that frequently happen at first among raw recruits.

Yesterday word came to camp that the rebels were crossing Big Black River. Capt. Sherman, with a squad of 130 men, went out to give them a reception. But like many other false reports, this proved to be unfounded, as nothing could be seen of them.

Our boys are anxiously looking for the return of Capt. N. Parker and his squad of new recruits. There has been a general overhauling of our officers of the regiment by court martial, but as yet it has amounted to nothing.

Respectfully yours, A. PRIVATE, Co. M., 2d Wis. Cav.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO RESIGNED OR DESERTED ON ACCOUNT OF REBELLION.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate the names of all the officers—commissioned and non-commissioned officers—and privates, if any, in the Regular army, who, between the first day of Dec. 1860, and the first day of Dec. 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the Rebellion. Not one private is shown to have proved unfaithful to the old flag. The number of disloyal officers is two hundred and forty-seven. Beauregard held the commission of Captain; Hill that of First Lieutenant; Hardee, that of Lieutenant Colonel; Stonewall Jackson, that of Second Lieutenant; Albert S. Johnson, that of Colonel and Brevet Brig. General; Lee, that of Colonel; Longstreet, that of Paymaster; Maury, that of Captain; Marmaduke, that of Second Lieutenant; Magruder, that of Captain; Pemberton, that of Captain; Quantelbaum, that of Second Lieutenant; Rains, that of Lieutenant Colonel; Stuart, that of Captain; Kirby Smith, that of Major. The only General who turned traitor was Trigg.

This list is far less formidable than is generally supposed. Probably not more than one in ten of the army officers in service went over to the Secessionists. Many of our bravest officers, both in the Army and Navy, are Southerners. This speaks better for the loyalty of West Point.

At a late interview with the Arkansas delegation the President assured them of his intention to adhere to the principles of the reconstruction of State governments, as stated in his message and Amnesty Proclamation, and expressed to them the hope that they might comply with the same. The statements made by the delegation are to the effect that the free population of the State is 324,025; slaves 111,115; total, 435,140. In thirty counties, which have always been in favor of the abolition of slavery, the population is free, 167,154; slaves 13,090.

By a statement published in the Oswego Commercial Times it appears that the total receipts of grain (flour reduced to wheat) the past season at Buffalo, Oswego and Montreal, the three principal points leading from the lake regions to the seaboard, amount to 92,443,548 bushels against 106,342,529 bushels in 1862, showing a decrease of 19,888,981 bushels. The decrease in the receipts of grain, flour not included, has been as follows: At Buffalo, 8,850,833 bushels; at Oswego, 2,991,951 bushels; at Montreal, 6,413,037 bushels.

VOTED DOWN.—The Constitution framed by the Nevada Convention which was convened a week or two since for the purpose of drawing up the instrument, was voted down by the people upon its presentation to them.

THE REBEL PLANS.

Highly Important to True.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican has had an interview with a reliable gentleman direct from Richmond, who was employed in some capacity in the Rebel Departments. He has in some manner become cognizant of an interview between Davis and Lee, which he thus details:

"In the course of the interviews the following plans were developed. Jeff. Davis was in favor of employing two hundred thousand men, as follows:

"An army of seventy-five thousand under Johnston to hold Grant in check; another column of fifty thousand to oppose the Army of the Potomac, protect Richmond, hold Virginia; while a grand army of one hundred thousand veterans should be concentrated in Southwest Virginia, of which Longstreet's present force should be the nucleus, and the whole, under Lee, to march to the Ohio, ascend the right bank of the river, and crossing above Wheeling, to occupy a line stretching from the 'Pan-handle' to Lake Erie, thus bisecting the territory of the loyal States, and by holding or destroying all the railroads, to separate the East from the West."

"He admitted this could not be done without encountering great difficulties, and perhaps achieving great battle at the start somewhere on the Ohio river. 'But,' said he to General Lee, 'all ordinary difficulties I know you can surmount; the enemy cannot concentrate an army to oppose you one hundred thousand veterans before you fly our flag in the sight of British subjects on the higher side of Lake Erie, and I believe that circumstance will insure our immediate recognition by the powers of Europe. I am not fearful of the result of battles, which I know must be fought to accomplish this, for something tells me that before I die I shall exit in the glad tidings of a great and overwhelming victory won by you over our oppressors upon their own soil, and I firmly believe the next time you meet the enemy on free soil my hopes will be realized.'

Lee was decidedly opposed to this plan, urging its impracticability. He presented his plan, which was as follows: "To give Johnston seventy-five thousand troops, and Longstreet the same number; the former to keep Grant employed in front, while the latter would retrace Knoxville and East Tennessee, Longstreet's success would turn Grant's left flank, and if the latter did not then fall back from Chattanooga to Nashville, he could advance toward middle Tennessee, and menacing his rear and line of supply and communication, force him to retreat under the most unfavorable circumstances. Grant once on the move, Johnston would follow him closely, and uniting with Longstreet, the two could drive him to the Ohio river. 'Then Kentucky is ours,' said General Lee; 'give Johnston and Longstreet this many troops; let them start Grant out of Chattanooga, and then unite their forces before he could fall on either separately, and I am certain we will regain Tennessee forever, and carry the war into Kentucky, where I believe it will end.'

"Which of these plans was finally adopted, my informant cannot certainly tell; but he believes that the execution of one of the two is now being arranged, and it is very likely General Lee's programme."

A commission was recently appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to inquire into and report the propriety of introducing military instruction into the schools of the State. In their report, the commissioners recommend that instruction be given to boys between the ages of ten and eighteen—from ten to fifteen, physical training, and from fifteen to eighteen, United States tactics; cavalry and artillery to none under sixteen years. To secure uniformity in teaching, an Inspector General to be appointed, with the rank of Adjutant General; the instructors to be Lieutenants who have been in service; the State to be divided into military districts with division inspectors in districts containing more than two hundred boys to be given two hours in each week, to be included in the present hours of study. The peace-makers will oppose the military training of the youths of the State on constitutional principles; but those who believe that the sword is sometimes necessary to the maintenance of the government and the defense of the right, will see much that is wise in the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Some idea of the profits of retailing liquor may be formed from the following statement of a distiller. A gallon of the best whisky costs about \$2, and retailed at 10 cents a drink costs about \$10, leaving a clear profit of \$8 per gallon. Put a tax of another dollar a gallon on whisky and there would still remain a profit of \$7, which we should think amply sufficient remuneration for ruining the bodies and stupefying the minds of men.

An Irish gentleman having taken home a large turtle, placed it in the servant's bedroom in order to enjoy her surprise. Next morning, first thing, Biddy bounded into the breakfast-room exclaiming, "Bo jabsers, I've got him!" "Got what?" inquired the "head of the house, feigning surprise. "The bully bed-bug that's been afein' the childer the last month; I've got him sure."

Punch's Almanac for 1864 has a picture of a couple of young ladies, one of whom looks up from a book and says: "Yes, dear, I've got the last one down and it's perfectly delicious. A man marries his grand mother—fourteen persons are poisoned by a young and beautiful girl—forgories by the dozen—nobberies, hangings—in fact it is full of delightful things."

You may insert a thousand things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in, even by accident, of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in Congress recently, came out flat-footed for immediate emancipation, and advocated such a change in the Constitution as shall make the land "ALL FREE."

Some of the ladies in Hartford appear in the streets without hoops but with dresses that only come to the ankle. One of the Hartford papers thinks this a pleasant reform.

FOUND.—A Pocket-Book Containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling on the undersigned. G. L. BEETLE, Union Passenger Depot.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SNOW STORM reported as raging at Madison and Minnesota Junction reached here only "slightlly," a mere flurry.

SECOND CAVALRY.—Lieut. Freeman A. Kimball of the Second Wis. Cavalry, writes from Vicksburg to his friends in this city, that his squadron has lately been ordered to Jackson, Miss. Friends writing to any of his men will govern themselves accordingly.

OFF FOR THE WAR AGAIN.—The gallant 3d Wisconsin regiment, which has done such excellent service during this war, passed through here to-day on their way to the front. This regiment re-enlisted for the war and has been spending a 30 days furlough at home. The men were in good spirits and are a noble set of fellows.

ACCIDENT AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—Archy B. Berrymann, a brakeman on a freight train going south on the C. & N. W. Railway, Thursday night fell from the train between Hancock and Woodstock, and was severely injured. He was taken to Woodstock. No hopes are entertained that he will recover.

RESCUED.—A horse attached to a sleigh, in charge of a boy, ran away yesterday afternoon, and when at the corner of Milwaukee and Franklin streets, the animal took to the sidewalk, smashing the vehicle and throwing the lad violently out, bruising him considerably. We believe he was not seriously injured.

WHAT IS MUCH NEEDED.—We observe that there are no signs tacked up or painted on the buildings or fences at the corner of the streets, designating the names of the various thoroughfares in the city. This is a great inconvenience not only to our own citizens but to strangers visiting the place. The expense of putting up these names would be trifling, and we trust the city fathers will see that it is done. The stores and dwellings ought also to be numbered.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Literary Union last evening, at which many ladies and gentlemen were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing month: President—W. H. Spencer. Vice President—E. H. Benham. Secretary—L. Ingledew. Treasurer—Phillip Livingston.

Next Monday evening the question to be discussed is: Resolved, That the Bible is of Divine origin.

ANOTHER STORM.—We learn another severe snow storm is raging to-day at Minnesota Junction and at other points North and West of that place. The wind being very high the snow is drifting considerably. The La Crosse road was open yesterday, but this storm may again delay their trains. The road from Burnett to Ripon has been blocked by snow for some days; the snow in some places being 5 to 20 feet deep. This storm may hinder the clearing of this road, although it was expected to have it open through last night.

MANSON, Feb. 4th.—A heavy storm of wind and snow prevailing.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Correspondents at home, and letter writers from the army, frequently state that the city of Janesville has not paid the bounty for those persons enlisting in 1862. The facts in the case are simply these: That the city in its corporate capacity never agreed to pay a bounty until for the call of the 19th of October, 1863. Individuals, however, did agree to pay a certain amount at that time, and if they have failed to pay it is no fault of the city of Janesville in its corporate capacity. Correspondents and all other parties will please bear this in mind, as it is not right to mistake matters of this kind. Individuals subscribing to the bounty in 1862 who have not paid the amount subscribed should make amends for such neglect, by immediately paying to the proper committee the amount now due. The requirements of true patriotism and the solemn pledges made to the defenders of the common flag of the country demand this much and more of each and every one in arrears. We have been prompted to say this much in regard to this matter by the receipt of a letter from a member of the 12th Battery, charging that the city had refused to pay the previous bounty, and now had raised a large bounty to relieve its citizens from the impending draft.

Yours, &c., M.

THE UNION RELIEF SOCIETY and Industrial School will meet on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the rooms of the Soldiers' Aid Society. feb4d3t

MARRIED.

In this city, February 4th, by Rev. Father Doyle, THOS. J. THORNTON and Miss ROSE A. REYNOLDS, both of this city.

SEAVEY'S Heating Furnaces.

For Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We invite the attention of the public to our Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal.

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed than any other in the market, as one fire will last all winter without refueling. Every furnace warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. The best of references given. SEAVEY & CO. No. 105 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

RESOLUTION OF County Board.

WHEREAS The County Board of Supervisors are in session, and are now ready to attend to any business which may properly come before them. Therefore Resolved, That a notice be inserted in the Daily paper of the City of Janesville, that all persons or corporations having business with the County Board are requested to present it forthwith. A true copy of the original now on file in this office. S. L. JAMES, Clerk of Board. Janesville, Jan. 30th, 1864. 375202a

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. STILL RUNNING ON TIME!

THE RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF!

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS!

Rebel Refugees Escape Conscription.

Insurrection feared at Richmond.

RESISTANCE TO THE CONSCRIPTION!

DAYTON AND GEN. FREMONT.

Our Relations with France Undisturbed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.—It is believed that General Sullivan and Colonel Mulligan's commands have formed a junction, and now are pursuing the enemy vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly will not be able to take away any large portion of his plunder. Railroad trains arrived on time to-night. The injury to bridges is so slight that they are so far repaired as to enable eastern and western bound trains to resume and continue their regular trips on time. The telegraph line will be repaired this afternoon.

Herald's special.—A caucus of Republican members of the House held in the Representative Hall at the capital this evening, was well attended, 99 members being present and Hon. John Morrill, of Vermont, President. The proceedings were of rather a conversational and informal nature. National politics were discussed but no definite action taken, and it was finally decided to invite unconditional Union Senators to meet with them at an adjourned meeting on Monday evening next at which time resolutions will be introduced and an attempt made to form a regular basis for future political action. It was resolved to pass three amendments explanatory to the conscription act, and amendments to the enrollment act, and if possible obtaination upon them this week. The caucus adjourned about 10 P. M., to meet again next Monday evening.

An unusual number of refugees from the South are entering our lines in order to escape conscription. They state that right after the passage of the conscription act, all persons liable to do military duty, 90 refugees were caught by the rebel pickets along the Chickahominy. These were given a pass for 30 days with orders to report at the expiration of that time for duty. Fears are entertained in Richmond of an insurrection on the part of this class. The rebel authorities will not allow more than 5000 conscripts to accumulate at the camp near Richmond, from the apprehension of such an attempt. Bands are being organized in many parts of the South for the purpose of resisting the conscription.

Tribune's Special.—It is stated that Mr. Dayton will shortly be recalled from France and Gen. Fremont appointed to succeed him. There are those who assert, however, that Fremont could not be tempted even by a daintier diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Times' Special.—We have authority for contradicting the sensation reports published in many papers on Tuesday of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of the correspondence of Mr. Seward with M. De L'Haye, on fitting out of rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts in the case, of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, the latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton are quite encouraging.

FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 3.—A terrific storm swept over the entire Southwest last night. About 11 o'clock in the morning it came to a tornado, which raged with tremendous violence some twenty minutes, and extended over a portion of the Indian Territory and down the Arkansas Valley. Immense damage was done. The telegraph lines were prostrated for miles. That to Little Rock was almost destroyed. Brig. Gen. Thayer has arrived at Fort Smith from Little Rock. He took command yesterday.

The river is becoming more free of ice. There is five feet clear on the bars, and rising. The rise has amounted to eight feet thus far since Sunday night.

Gen. Thayer, accompanied by his staff and his wife, were out all the Sunday storm. They suffered terribly while the tornado raged, being unable to obtain shelter.

The Union Convention in Little Rock has nominated Judge Isaac Murphy as Provisional Governor, and have organized a Provisional State Government. Its proceedings are to be submitted to a vote of the people in May next.

County officers will be elected in May, in some parts of the State in March. Major F. J. Anderson, Chief of Staff here, has been relieved from duty at his own request. He will join Gen. Blunt at Leavenworth in a few days.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New Orleans, January 26th, has arrived. She captured, fifty miles from Tortugas, the blockade runner steamer *Vesta*, of Havana, and took her into Key West.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Proceedings in Congress!!

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4th.—Mr. Kasson reported a bill relating to the capture of cotton and disposition thereof, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. The Printing Committee reported in favor of printing 100,000 copies of the Foreign Correspondence for the use of the State Department. After some opposition the resolution was passed with only 17 yeas.

SENATE.—On motion of Senator Wilson, the joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States Army was taken up. Senator Wilson explained at length the grievances offered by colored troops on a similar footing with white troops. After the passage of this act the debate continued at considerable length.

FROM TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.—The following was received at headquarters of the army to-day: NASHVILLE, Feb. 2, 1864.—Gen. Dodge reports that on the 24th ult. our forces under Col. Phillips drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee river, and captured all his trains, consisting of over 20 mule teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him. (Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brig. Gen.

FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3d.—Nothing of importance has occurred in the legislature. The billing for United States Senator was again postponed, considerable discussion ensuing. It is now well settled that there will be no election this season. A bill has passed both Houses providing for firing salutes upon the arrival of veteran volunteers in the city. A resolution was introduced in the House that the legislature adjourn sine die at two o'clock, which was voted down by a large majority.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Governor Gamble was buried to-day with a civic and military display—an occasion probably the most solemn and imposing ever in St. Louis. All the courts adjourned, and the members of the bar attended in a body. The members of the Merchant's Exchange, the Common Council, city officers, members of the Legislature, members of benevolent and other associations, city scholars, several schools, universities, large number of citizens and military joined the funeral cortege, with many public officers. Business houses were closed, and flags hung at half-mast. There seemed to be almost universal sorrow.

The funeral ceremonies were performed in the Second Presbyterian Church, where Rev. Dr. Brooks delivered an appropriate discourse.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 3.—Intercepted letters from rebel leaders show that of 3,000 cavalry sent into the Valley during the recent cold weather, not over 500 had returned. Many were frozen to death; others were frost-bitten and sought refuge in farm houses and villages. The entire movement was a fatal failure.

At last accounts Early's force was resting on Middle River, near Mr. Crawford, having abandoned the enterprise.

This morning eleven prisoners and ten horses, belonging principally to the 6th Virginia cavalry, were captured near Blue Ridge, in the vicinity of Thornton's Gap. Deserters continue to arrive from the front. They report a great scarcity of provisions, forage and clothing, and also large numbers waiting for a proper opportunity to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The enrollment of civilians, white and colored, within the lines of the army, is nearly completed.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES.
of all kinds. Also
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.
172 Lake street, Chicago.
For sale in Janesville, R. J. RICHARDSON.
Be Careful to buy only the genuine. 36
my3d1wvly

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake street, Chicago.

AFTON EXPRESS—PASSEN-

AGENTS for Detroit, Rockford, Racine, Belvidere and also Chicago, on the Chicago and Chicago Union Railroad, call on Janesville by this route at 8 o'clock a.m., and connect at Afton with trains for all points. Also leave Afton for Janesville at 5 p.m., on the arrival of trains from Chicago.

J. E. POWERS, Proprietor, Office at the Union and Myers Hotels. Janesville, May 18th, 1863. my10d4f

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up leeches. Try it. For sale at the Sign of the Golden Star, Main Street. (subway) J. E. COLVILLE.

VALENTINES!—A large supply

for sale at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE

BEEWAX WANTED!—I will pay

The highest market price for good Beeswax. G. R. CURTIS, Peoples' Drug Store. Jan22d4w2w

NOTICE—PROF. H. J. TURNER

will use his class at the usual hour to-morrow, with his recitation room in Pease's School, Janesville, Jan. 25, 1864. Jan2d4t

GEN. BUTLER in New Orleans!

The Greatest Book of the Season, just received and for sale at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE. Jan2d4t

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-

moved his Throat and Lung Institute to the Myers House Block, over Colwell's Store. 1no23d4wv

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Warrant-

ed a pure article. 36d1wv

AT THE PHOENIX MILLS,

at \$4 per hundred. A liberal reduction will be made to dealers. S. M. HANCOCK. 36d1wv

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN BROWN.

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS & FURS!

—ALSO—

Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Straw Goods, &c.

Goods manufactured and repaired to order.

Near the Postoffice, Mill St., Janesville. feb4d1f

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership

The Interest of the Laboring Class.

It is impossible to present too often or in too vivid a light the interest which the people of the North, and especially the laboring portion of them, have in the great issues which are now being decided by the "arbitrament of arms" in this country. Less than half a million of slaveholders, whose doctrine is that labor must be owned instead of hired, have up to the commencement of the present administration, almost without interruption, controlled the policy of the government. With the great influence they have been enabled to wield over northern politicians, they have had the power to dictate presidential candidates and their appointments when elected. They have thus controlled the executive and judicial departments of the government. For the most of the time too since slavery became a distinctive and powerful element in our national politics, they have been able to command a majority in Congress, thus securing in their interest the law making branch of that government.

What has been the claim of these few slaveholders, and what are they now fighting for? Not that they should be left in the quiet possession of their peculiar institution where it was, but that it should go wherever they chose to have it go. "Away with Missouri Compromises," say they, "Away with all municipal laws excluding the divine institution: Let slavery be nationalized and we will remain with you in the Union. Decide, O ye Judges and Presidents, that slavery goes wherever the constitution has effect, and we will not rebel and destroy the government." This accomplished, these demands listened to and granted, and their favorite theory would be established. Labor would be universally owned, and the laborer would be reduced to the condition of a mere chattel.

Who is not willing to give his means and his energies to repudiate such monstrous claims as these? Who will stop to count the cost of a war initiated for such devilish purposes? None but those who aspire to be these slaveholders, or those who are fit only to be their slaves.

The Last Struggle.

Every thing indicates that the rebel leaders are going to make their last great and desperate struggle this spring. Failing in this, they are past all hope. Nothing could galvanize them into life, unless indeed, through the active, open assistance of their allies in the North and in Europe; they might once more live and move and have their being. Even this hope, to which they have clung with an unflinching grasp, seems likely to fail them, and Gen. Lee is compelled to issue a public order to his faithful troops, appealing to their patriotism to bear them up under the cruel regime of half rations. The blockade that is tightening and contracting around them is cutting off their supplies to a serious extent, and they begin to cry out for bread. In this extremity, a defensive policy on their part is fatal. They must fight or surrender. Absolute necessity forces this dilemma upon them and it is probable that their whole effort will be concentrated in an invasion of the border States. It is the only move left for them.

How ought we then to be prepared to meet this desperate onset. It is the death throes of the tiger, when he springs upon his assailant under the maddening impulse of his last expiring breath. Let us present to him an invincible front. Close up the ranks that he shall find no weak spot through which to make a breach and fall upon our undefended inhabitants. Let the President's last call for men be obeyed with alacrity. Let old regiments be promptly filled up and new ones promptly formed, and instead of three years, three months will finish up the game.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in several counties in the State of New York to erect monuments to the memory of the brave men who have fallen in defense of our common country since the commencement of the war. It is the intention of the grateful and patriotic men and women who take the lead in this laudable enterprise to put up in each town a shaft of marble containing the names of the gallant men who have died in the service. To meet the expenses incurred by such an undertaking, a variety of plans have been adopted. Fairs, exhibitions, lectures, public collections and private subscriptions have already been resorted to to raise the requisite funds. In the town of New Paltz, Ulster county, the ladies have taken the matter in hand and are having a course of public lectures, the profits of which are devoted to the "monument fund."

ALIENS ENLISTED AS SUBSTITUTES.—The Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has decided that aliens, who are subjects of a foreign Government, having voluntarily enlisted in the Service of the United States as substitutes for drafted men, are not entitled to be discharged from such service by reasons of alienage, but may under the law of nations be held to perform their engagements without giving the Government, to which their allegiance is due, just cause of complaint.

RAILROAD GRANTS.—The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The law of 1856 provides that in case the roads enumerated shall not be completed in ten years, the lands shall revert to the United States. The committee have been instructed to inquire whether it would be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants, several of these States now being in rebellion.

Idaho gives Governor Wallace, Union candidate for territorial delegate, 5,389 votes, and Judge Cannally, Copperhead, 2,529.

A LEAP-YEAR STORY.

Popping the question! There's something terrible to a man of weak nerves in the very idea—think of sitting down and popping a matter of such vast importance! Talk about storming the Malakoff! I'd rather do it twice over than attempt to carry a fortress that is guarded by a pair of black eyes and rosy lips. Many a poor fellow has required a sterner courage to hear him through the operation safely than did Ethan Allen carried with him to the heights of Montserrat, and the man who does it satisfactorily and successfully is every inch a hero.

The truth is, society needs reformation in one particular. The custom of requiring the sterner sex to pop the question is a barbarous and inhuman one, and ought to be abandoned. Women have twice as much tact as men, and should do all the proposing. It is their legitimate business. Besides, there would never be the remotest possible chance for a failure. Women have more penetration than men; they read their lovers as they do their fashion books, and to quite as much advantage. It is absurd to suppose that a woman would ever need to be in doubt as to the state of her lover's feelings, always providing that he were not that most odious of all creatures, a male fiend, and as such easily detected even by women of ordinary intellect. They have another and most important advantage in the fact that men, for from an attempt to pop the question, I am assuming that he is a sensible man, and that he knows the exact state of his feelings. This is done by countless little delicate attentions, by looks of love, by continual acts of deference, and in a thousand other ways that readily suggest themselves.

And as for their chances of success—that is a foregone conclusion. Who ever knew a woman to set her head and heart on a thing without accomplishing it? With them "There is no such word as fail." Besides no respectable successor of Adam can withstand their fascinations. Breaths there a man with soul so dead as to reject a proposition backed by a pair of rosy lips and eyes of jet, or "heaven's emerald tint," or indeed, any other color, as for that. No, sir, the idea is preposterous, not worthy of a moment's consideration.

Besides, what's the use of leap-year, if the ladies never assert their rights? I am no woman's rights man, according to the preachings of those Stone and others of her class, but they have their rights and privileges, nevertheless, and ought to exercise them; and I ask again, what's the use of leap-year if the ladies don't mean to take advantage of it? I wouldn't give a six pence for such a leap-year. I like the good old custom which prevailed in Scotland in Queen Margaret's time, when it was especially ordained that, during the reign of "her most gracious Majesty, every maiden, of both high and low degree, should have the liberty to speak to the man she liked, and if he refused to take her for his wife he was to pay a hundred pounds or less, (as his estate might justify) unless he could prove himself betrothed to another woman." There was an ordinance for you, and the Scotch ladies availed themselves of its provisions, too.

Somebody has compared marriage to a wire trap, the large end of the cone outside, so as to permit the victim to enter without difficulty; but when he discovers that the trapped mouse which deceived him into the trap is not what it was, cranked up to be a mouse, and to be a mouse, the sharp points of the wire remind him that he is in for it, without a chance for escape. I dare say the idea was originated by some crusty old bachelor, who has been jilted by every girl of his acquaintance, and who, like the fox in the fable, consoled himself with the cry of "sour grapes," because a wife was beyond his reach. I look upon marriage as one of the great institutions of humanity, and no more to be compared to a rat trap than are the ladies to be likened to toasted cheese. Good old Benjamin Franklin said the sexes were like the hyphen of a pair of scissors—of no possible use without each other. Who has seen an unfortunate old bachelor will gain any comparison?

Speaking of bachelors reminds me that I belong to that greatly to be commiserated class. It is nobody's business what my age is. But there is no denying the fact that I am a bachelor—confirmed, some of my lady friends say—and a pretty snugly fixed old bachelor, too, I can tell you. My apartments are as comfortable as they can be made, and when I get on my dressing gown and slippers—the gift of an anxious mother, who tried to catch me for one of her daughters—and I sit in my armchair, with the lighted *Figaro* or *Maudslayi* between my teeth, I sometimes feel pretty well satisfied with my condition of single blessedness. Candidly speaking, however, I must admit that I am not a bachelor from choice. I cannot think of entering into a detail of the circumstances which have made me what I am. It would take too much time, and, besides, would not be pleasant to relate. Shakespeare intimates that there is nothing in a name. I am usually disposed to concur to the hard of Avon more than ordinary wisdom and penetration; but right here I must join issue with him.

My name is Jenkins—Thomas Jefferson Jenkins. Not had name—is it? It looks well written or printed; especially written, if you make your J's with a flourish, as I always do. And yet, in spite of its being a good name and a pretty one to write, I have never yet been able to find a young lady who appeared to fancy it. None of them seem to think that "Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jenkins" would look well on a wedding card; and so I am doomed to "blush in vain" and waste my sweetness on the desert air.

One evening last in my bachelor apartments, cosily smoking my pipe and gazing into a huge wood fire, which burned brightly upon the hearth, warming and lighting the whole room at the same time. It is wonderful how smoke generates thought. Mr. Marvel has published his bachelor reveries over a wood fire, a coal fire and a cigar, but he has never given the result of his cogitations with a pipe in his mouth. If, indeed, he smoked a pipe, I mean—for, poor fellow, he's a married man now, and his bachelor reveries and pipe-smoking are over. But on this particular evening, as I sat smoking, I got to thinking, and my thoughts took pretty nearly the form in which I have written them down. But, all at once, while I sat dreaming before the fire, I heard a tapping at my chamber door. It was a wild night without, the wind howled and snarled like a plague on such eccentricity as this! I didn't bargain for it. The door finally left, and my wife, Miss Johnson, and myself, were alone. I determined to solve the mystery; I did so, and what I think you, kind reader, was the result. My wife was deaf as a post! Yes, sir! you might have fired off a cannon within an inch of her ear and she would have scarcely heard it. Wasn't I in a fix? And yet she was so pretty, and seemed so affectionate, that I could not help loving her in spite of this defect, which after all, was a misfortune, and not a fault.

Mary—that was my wife's name—was quite rich, and as I had control of every thing, I soon settled myself in as nice a habitation as my own allowed. My wife was very clever and amiable—but very deaf. Anything in the way of private conversation was out of the question. All of the neighbors could hear me when I spoke to her at all. Sometimes my friends

called to see me, and then such yelling and screaming were kept up as would shame a mad-house. I could neither read nor write, on account of the horrible clatter kept up by my servants, in efforts to get to Mary's ears. Passing strangers were constantly stopping before my house, attracted by the yelling and howling within. The truth is, there's no denying it—I was a miserable man, in spite of all my wealth, I had no peace of mind, and I began to fear that the din and noise would drive me crazy.

One morning my wife met me at the door with a letter. It was from her aunt, an old lady living some distance off, who proposed to pay a visit. She would arrive that day, and I must meet her at the door. I did so, and found—horror of horrors—that she was deaf as my wife!

I hadn't the heart to say anything to the old lady on the way home. I was thinking of what was to follow. When we drove up, Mary was standing at the door, waiting to welcome Aunt Betsey.

"I am delighted to see you," yelled my wife, as the old lady ascended the steps.

"How do you do, my dear?" screamed the aunt in return, while the window rattled, and a pair of passing horses, unaccustomed to the noise, were nearly frightened into a run.

When I entered the parlor, there they sat on each side of the fire-place, and such a yelling! You'd have thought a whole lot of Cherokee Indians were present. Aunt B's eyes were to last two weeks.

Every day the howling continued. They seemed to like the fun, and such a horrid din was kept up "from morn to dovy eve," I reckon you never heard. Human nature couldn't stand it—at least mine couldn't—and so I determined to remove the ranch. I endured it a week, and then pretended that business called me away.

It was on a dark and dismal evening that I took the cars for —. It had been sleeting for several days, and the track was soaked over with ice. Several accidents had occurred within a short period, and I felt a little uneasy, as I took my seat and wrapped my blanket closely around me to shut out the cold. But I soon forgot the danger and fell into a reverie. I thought of what a glorious time Aunt Betsey and my wife were having. — There they sat on each side of the fire-place, yelling at one another like a couple of Indians, making the whole house hallelujah.

How I congratulated myself on having escaped, even though for a brief season, from the eternal clatter. I laughed inwardly at the idea, and would actually have felt happy but for the recollection that I must return to it. At length I slept—how long I know not—and was awakened by what I took to be none of Aunt Betsey's yells. I soon discovered my mistake. It was the whistle of the locomotive. We were off the track, and I felt we were going down—down—down. I had barely time to close my eyes and mutter a hasty prayer before I felt the shock, and found—myself on the floor. My lamp had burned out, my fire was low, and I was almost frozen. I had been dreaming—was in my own room and still a bachelor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated toilet soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan 23/64 by J. H. BARNES & CO.

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Consumptive sufferers will receive a valued prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge), by sending their address to—

Dr. J. E. A. HARRISON, 212 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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JACOBSON'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Hair Dye, True and Reliable. It is known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Gray, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts force and vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. JACOBSON, all others are spurious imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. *Richmond, N.Y. 212 Broadway, N.Y. BROWN'S KATHARON.*

LYON'S KATHARON.

LYON'S KATHARON—Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharo" or "Katharo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate, and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

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Cataract, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Early Stages of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Diseases of Women, and all other Complications that lead to Consumption, are treated in a new and eminently successful manner by Dr. HARRISON, who has a permanent office in the City of New York, 212 Broadway, N.Y.

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"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, according to the letter of that name, they are the best of all."—Dr. HARRISON, N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!

Dr. B. F. PENDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jackson & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of O'Ryan Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. J. H. BARNES & CO.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. R. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & South's New Building, over the Bank County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. H. BARNES & CO.

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F. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black paint and oak for churches, schools, hotels, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. J. H. BARNES & CO.

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War makes high prices; Safonifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four Cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

OVERVIEW.—As Safonifier Lye is offered also, be careful! Only the Safonifier article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

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It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural autogenous impurities by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of linear caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and of itself of themselves no dressing. Reinstrument's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. H. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. J. H. BARNES & CO.

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They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to changes of water and diet. They overcome effects of indigestion and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fever.

They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nations great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. L. H. DRAKER, A. CO., 202 Broadway, New York. J. H. BARNES & CO.

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The folding case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the cheap machines made of the choicest woods are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

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Wanted for the United States Regular Army, who had been between the ages of 19 and 45 years. All men entering the Regular Army shall receive an advance pay, first payment after muster, 13 00

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The Interest of the Laboring Class.

It is impossible to present to the people of the North, and especially the laboring portion of them, have in the great issues which are now being decided by the "arbitrament of arms" in this country. Less than half a million of slave holders, whose doctrine is that labor must be owned instead of hired, have up to the commencement of the present administration, almost without interruption, controlled the policy of the government. With the great influence they have been enabled to wield over northern politicians, they have had the power to dictate presidential candidates and their appointments when elected. They have thus controlled the executive and judicial departments of the government. For the most of the time since slavery became a distinctive and powerful element in our national politics, they have been able to command a majority in Congress, thus securing in their interest the law making branch of that government.

What has been the claim of these few slaveholders, and what are they now fighting for? Not that they should be left in the quiet possession of their peculiar institution where it was, but that it should go wherever they chose to have it go. "Away with Missouri Compromises," say they. "Away with all municipal laws excluding the divine institution. Let slavery be nationalized and we will remain with you in the Union. Decide, O ye Judges and Presidents, that slavery goes wherever the constitution has effect, and we will not rebel and destroy the government." This accomplished, these demands listened to and granted, and their favorite theory would be established. Labor would be universally owned, and the laborer would be reduced to the condition of a mere chattel.

Who is not willing to give his means and his energies to repudiate such monstrous claims as these? Who will stop to count the cost of a war initiated for such dishonorable purposes? None but those who aspire to be these slaveholders, or those who are fit only to be their slaves.

The Last Struggle.

Every thing indicates that the rebel leaders are going to make their last great and desperate struggle this spring. Failing in this, they are past all hope. Nothing could galvanize them into life, unless indeed, through the active, open assistance of their allies in the North and in Europe, they might once more live and move and have their being. Even this hope, to which they have clung with an unflinching grasp, seems likely to fail them, and Gen. Lee is compelled to issue a public order to his famished troops, appealing to their patriotism to bear them up under the cruel regime of half rations. The blockade that is tightening and contracting around them is cutting off their supplies to a serious extent, and they begin to cry out for bread. In this extremity, a defensive policy on their part is fatal. They must fight or surrender. Absolute necessity forces this dilemma upon them and it is probable that their whole effort will be concentrated in an invasion of the border States. It is the only move left to them.

How ought we then to be prepared to meet this desperate onset. It is the death throes of the tiger, when he springs upon his assailant under the maddening impulse of his last expiring breath. Let us present to him an invincible front. Close up the ranks that he shall find no weak spot through which to make a breach and fall upon our undaunted inhabitants. Let the President's last call for men be obeyed with alacrity. Let old regiments be promptly filled up and new ones promptly formed, and instead of three years, three months will finish up the game.

A Mockery is on foot in several counties in the State of New York to erect monuments to the memory of the brave men who have fallen in defense of our common country since the commencement of the war. It is the intention of the grateful and patriotic men and women who take the lead in this laudable enterprise to put up in each town a shaft of marble containing the names of the gallant men who have died in the service. To meet the expenses incurred by such an undertaking, a variety of plans have been adopted. Fairs, exhibitions, lectures, public collections and private subscriptions have already been resorted to to raise the requisite funds. In the town of New Paltz, Ulster county, the ladies have taken the matter in hand and are having a course of public lectures, the profits of which are devoted to the "monument fund."

ALIENS ENLISTED AS SUBSTITUTES.—The Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War department, has decided that aliens, who are subjects of a foreign Government, having voluntarily enlisted in the Service of the United States as substitutes for drafted men, are not entitled to be discharged from such service by reasons of alienage, but may under the law of nations be held to perform their engagements without giving the Government, to which their allegiance is due, just cause of complaint.

RAILROAD GRANTS.—The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The law of 1856 provides that in case the roads enumerated shall not be completed in ten years, the lands shall revert to the United States. The committee have been instructed to inquire whether it would be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants, several of these States now being in rebellion.

Idaho gives Governor Wallace, Union candidate for territorial delegate 5,389 votes, and Judge Cannally, Copperhead, 2,528.

A DEAR-YEAR STORY.

Popping the question! There's something terrible to a man of weak nerves in the very idea—think of sitting down and popping a matter of such vast importance. Talk about storming the fort! To attempt to carry a fortress so guarded by a pair of black eyes and a pair of red lips. Many a poor fellow has required sterner courage to bear him through the operation safely than old Ethan Allen carried with him to the heights of Ticonderoga, and the man who does it satisfactorily and successfully is every inch a hero.

The truth is, society needs reformation in one particular. The custom of requiring the sterner sex to pop the question is a barbarous and inhuman one, and ought to be abandoned. Women have twice as much tact as men, and should do all the proposing. It is their legitimate business. Besides, there would never be the remotest possible chance for a failure. Women have more penetration than men; they read their lovers as they do their fashion books, and to quite as much advantage. It is absurd to suppose that a woman would ever need to be in doubt as to the state of her lover's feelings, always providing that he were not that most odious of all creatures, a male flirt, and as such easily detected even by women of ordinary intellect. They have another and most important advantage in the fact that men, so far from attempting to conceal, actually take all possible pains to make known the exact state of their feelings. This is done by countless little delicate attentions, by looks of love, by continual acts of deference, and in a thousand other ways that readily suggest themselves.

And as for their chances of success—that is a foregone conclusion. Who ever knew a woman to set her head and heart on a thing without accomplishing it? With them there is no such word as fail. Besides no respectable successor of Adam can withstand their fascinations. Breaths there a man with soul so dead as to reject a proposition backed by a pair of rosy lips and eyes of jet, or "heaven's coruscant tint," or indeed, any other color, as for that. No, sir, the idea is preposterous, not worthy of a moment's consideration.

Besides, what's the use of leap-year, if the ladies never assert their rights. I am no woman's rights man, according to the preachings of Lucy Stone, and others of her class, but they have their rights and privileges, nevertheless, and ought to exercise them; and, I ask again, what's the use of leap-year if the ladies don't mean to take advantage of it? I wouldn't give a six pence for such a leap-year. I like the good old custom which prevailed in Scotland, in Queen Margaret's time, when it was especially ordained that, during the reign of "her most gracious Majesty, every maiden, of both high and low degree, should have the liberty to speak to the man she liked, and if he refused to take her for his wife he was to pay a hundred pounds or less (as his estate might justify) unless he could prove himself betrothed to another woman." There was an ordinance for you, and the Scotch ladies availed themselves of their provisions, too.

Somewhat has compared marriage to a wire trap, the "large end" of the cone outside, so as to permit the victim to enter without difficulty, but when he discovers that the "logstake" of matrimony has decoyed him into the trap, he is not what it is "cracked up to be," and essays to depart; the sharp points of the wires remind him that he is in for it, without a chance for escape. I dare say the idea was originated by some crafty old bachelor, who has been jilted by every girl of his acquaintance, and who, like the fox in the fable, consoled himself with the cry of "sour grapes," because a wife was beyond his reach. I look upon marriage as one of the great institutions of humanity, and no more to be compared to a wire trap than the ladies to be likened to toasted cheese. Good old Benjamin Franklin said the sexes were like the halves of a pair of scissors—if no possible use without each other. Who that has seen an unfortunate old bachelor will gainsay the comparison?

Speaking of bachelors reminds me that I belong to that greatly-to-be-commiserated class. It is nobody's business what my age is. But there is no denying the fact that I am a bachelor—confirmed, some of my lady friends say—and a pretty snugly fixed old bachelor, too. I can tell you. My apartments are as comfortable as they can be made when I get on my dressing gown and slippers, the gift of an anxious mother, who tried to catch me for one of her daughters—and am seated in my arm chair, with a lighted *Egny or Maudie* between my teeth, I sometimes feel pretty well satisfied with my condition of single blessedness. Candidly speaking, however, I must admit that I am not a bachelor from choice. I cannot think of entering into a detail of the circumstances which have made me what I am. It would take too much time, and, besides, would not be pleasant to relate. Shakespeare intimates that there is nothing in a name. I am amply disposed to concur in the Bard of Avon more than ordinary wisdom and penetration; but right here I must join issue with him.

My name is Jenkins—Thomas Jefferson Jenkins. Not a bad name—is it? It looks well written or printed; especially written. If you make your J's with a flourish, as I always do, and yet, in spite of its being a good name and a pretty one to write, I have never yet been able to find a young lady who appeared to fancy it. None of them seem to think that "Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jenkins" would look well on a visiting card, and so I am doomed to "blush unseen," and waste my sweetness on the desert air.

One evening last in my bachelor apartments, cozy smoking my pipe and gazing into a huge wood fire, which burned brightly upon the hearth, warming and brightening the whole room at the same time. It is wonderful how smoke generates thought. The Marvel has published his bachelor reveries over a wood fire; a coal fire and a cigar, but he has never given the result of his cogitations with a pipe in his mouth, if, indeed, he smoked a pipe. I mean—for, poor fellow, he's a married man now, and all his bachelor reveries and pipe-smokings are over. But on this particular evening as I sat smoking, I got to thinking, and my thoughts took pretty nearly the form in which I have written them down. But all at once, while I sat dreaming before the fire, I heard a tapping at my chamber door. It was a wild night without. The wind howled and shrieked like a spirit of evil, the window sashes rattled, and a huge tree, which grew close to my room, grunted harshly against the side of the house, as if begging for admission from the gold without. Who could be coming to visit me on such a night? But I soon put an end to the mystery by opening the door. A sable son of Africa entered, headed me a delicately perfumed billet, and departed. It was directed in a remarkably neat female hand, to "Mr. Thomas Jefferson Jenkins." I broke the seal and read:

Miss Johnson presents her compliments to Mr. Jenkins; and availing herself of her privilege which leap-year gives her ladies, requests the pleasure of his company to-morrow evening. Miss J. begs the honor of the visit to enable her to communicate a matter of peculiar interest to Mr. J. She deems it proper to state this much in advance so that he may not expect to find a party present on the occasion.

"What could it mean?" My acquaintance with Miss Johnson was a very limited one. I had met her half a dozen times at as many parties, but had never dreamed of making an impression. She evidently meditated a proposal, however, and I must have myself. Had she fallen in love with my good looks? Had she taken a fancy to my name, or had my "winning ways" captivated her? I couldn't understand it, and so I went to bed—"to sleep, perchance to dream."

The next morning I awoke bright and early, and the first thing that popped into my mind was the occurrence of the night before. Was it a dream? No, for the little-scented billet was there on my table. I ate my breakfast, and tried to go about my usual business, but in vain. I could think of nothing but Miss Johnson and my evening's engagement—for I had determined to comply with her request. I turned the matter over in my mind in every shape and form, but to no purpose. She was rich and beautiful—I, though not as poor as Job's turkey, had nothing to boast in bank stock. Why should she have come to me? I couldn't understand it, and so determined to await the issue.

I should say that my heart palpitated audibly as I pulled the bell that evening at the rich Mr. Johnson's door. I am not sure that I heard it beat, but would be willing to take an oath that I felt as if it would hammer its way through my vest. I was ushered into the parlor, where a comfortable fire was burning. I had been seated but a few minutes, when a rustling of silk attracted my attention, and Miss Johnson entered the room.

Miss Johnson was a graduate of a female college, and of course, accomplished. We began on that original and seldom-mentioned topic, the weather, and soon glided into quite a pleasant *de-à-vue*. After a time, however, I noticed a certain nervousness of manner in my fair companion, which I readily attributed to the peculiarity of her position. Until the evening previous I had not dreamed of entertaining for her anything approaching to a tender passion, but my singularly susceptible heart had been undergoing a sort of a siege, and I felt a little uneasy. I took my seat and wrapped my blanket closely around me, to shut out the cold. But I soon forgot the danger and fell into a reverie. I thought of what a glorious time aunt Betsy and my wife were having. There they sat on each side of the fireplace, yelling at one another like a couple of Indians, making the whole house hideous.

How I congratulated myself on having escaped, even though for a brief season, from the eternal clatter. I laughed inwardly at the idea, and would actually have felt happy but for the recollection that I must return to it. At length I slept—how long I know not—and was awakened by what I took to be one of aunt Betsy's yells. I soon discovered my mistake. It was the whistle of the locomotive. We were off the track, and I felt we were going down—down—down. I had barely time to close my eyes and mutter a hasty prayer before I felt the shock, and found myself on the floor. My lamp had burst out, my fire was low, and I was almost frozen. I began to wonder—was in my own room and still a bachelor.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BACCHUS'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Hairdressing, True and Reliable Hair Dye. This celebrated Hair Dye is perfect—changes red, rusty, or gray hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts force, vitality, frequently restoring the pristine color, and cures the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACCHUS, and all others are more or less imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. J. B. COLGATE.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

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called to see me, and then such yelling and screaming were kept up as would shame a mad-house. I could neither read nor write, on account of the horrible clatter kept up by my servants. In efforts to escape to my room, I was constantly stopped by the yelling and howling within. The truth is, there was something in it, a miserable man, in spite of all my wealth, I had no peace of mind, and I began to fear that the din and noise would drive me crazy.

One morning my wife met me at the door with a letter. It was from her aunt, an old lady living some distance off, who proposed to pay us a visit. "She would arrive that day, and I must meet her at the door. I did so, and found—horror of horrors—that she was as deaf as my wife!" I hadn't the heart to say anything to the old lady on the way home. I was thinking of what was to follow. When we drove up, Mary was standing at the door, waiting to welcome Aunt Betsy. "I am delighted to see you," yelled my wife, as the old lady ascended the steps.

"How do you do, my dear?" screamed the aunt in return, while the window rattled, and a pair of passing horses, unaccustomed to the noise, were nearly frightened into a run.

When I entered the parlor, there they sat on each side of the fireplace, and such a yelling! You'd have thought a whole tribe of Cherokee Indians were present. Aunt Betsy's visit was to last two weeks. Every day the howling continued. They seemed to like the fun, and such a horrid din as was kept up "from morn to dewy eve," I reckon you never heard. Human nature couldn't stand it—at least mine couldn't—and so I determined to ramose the ranch. I endured it a week, and then, pretending that business called me away.

It was on a dark and dismal evening that I took the cure for—. It had been sleeting for several days, and the track was coated over with ice. Several accidents had occurred within a short space of time, and I felt a little uneasy. I took my seat and wrapped my blanket closely around me, to shut out the cold. But I soon forgot the danger and fell into a reverie. I thought of what a glorious time aunt Betsy and my wife were having. There they sat on each side of the fireplace, yelling at one another like a couple of Indians, making the whole house hideous.

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SWEET'S Infallible Liniment.

For Sale at the Sign of the Golden Ram, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. J. B. COLGATE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!

Dr. E. F. PENDLETON has removed his Dental Office, to the new block of Jenkins & Deery, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. J. B. COLGATE.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building over the Rock County Bank, where he will attend to his friends and customers in his department of dentistry. J. B. COLGATE.

NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. J. B. COLGATE.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a purely native texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the face, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by A. W. Hagan and O. Hagan. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS & BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

War makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four Cents a pound by using your kitchen grease. CUTION.—As spurious Lyes are offered, be careful and only buy the patented article put up in brown cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. PHILADELPHIA—No. 125 Walnut Street. PITTSBURGH—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. NEW YORK—100 Broadway.

HEIMSTREET'S IMMUTABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the matter which, with natural assistance, is impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of hair chemicals, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no only restore hair to its natural color by an easy process, but give the hair a lustrous beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by mail from the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. J. B. COLGATE.

S-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intestinal fever. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Bilious Complaints and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and the exhausted nature grand restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix River, the celebrated Coligny Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. P. H. DRAKE & CO. 202 Broadway, New York. J. B. COLGATE.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LATTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances, as hemming, binding, felling, cutting, gathering, singeing, larding, enfolding, cooing, and so forth. As our Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all times of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the latter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of engineering workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened in a moment and substituted to maintain the work. While some of the cheap machines out of the cheapest woods, are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming so popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Sent for a Free Catalogue.

Office hours: from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock, West Milwaukee street.

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NEW JERSEY ADVERTISERS.

S. C. WEST, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. Also, SPECIAL AGENT FOR SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Those in need of any articles in his line will find it to their interest to trade with us, as we are offering goods at prices to compare with any market.

S. C. WEST, 16

An interesting conversation, and what came of it.

"Good morning, neighbor Hoyt."

"Good morning, Mr. Ward, good morning. Are you just on the way from town?"

"Yes, I went in yesterday."

"What's the news, and what did you get for wheat?"

"Well, I heard something about running Ben Butler for the next President, but I was in a hurry, so I hurried for Old Abe and left. I got \$1.15 for my wheat."

"That's pretty good. By the way, neighbor Hoyt, have you got any good seed wheat to sell me this spring?"

"Well, yes, I guess I can spare you some. How much do you want?"

"Well, I shall want to sow 80 acres; twice 80 is 160. I shall want 160 bushels."

"What! 160 bushels on 80 acres? You don't mean to say you sow two bushels to the acre, do you?"

"Oh! yes. I always sow two bushels of wheat to the acre."

"But do you think it necessary to sow so much to the acre?"

"Well, you see, there is a good deal that don't grow to amount to anything, because we can't cover it up deep enough to keep the rains from washing it out of the ground. I remember last spring when I sowed my ten acre lot, and dragged it back ways, and left it in good shape, all covered nicely. There came a smart shower on it three or four days after, and the next day I was going across it and I declare there was sight of it on top of the ground, and of course we have to sow enough to allow for what we don't cover, and what the rain uncovers."

"Oh! yes, Mr. Ward, that's the way with broadcast sowing, I know. But why don't you get a drill, and then you would save all that waste? I have had one of Richardson's drills for two years, and I don't sow but one bushel and a half to the acre, and I think it is enough, and as good as two bushels broadcast."

"But how is that, neighbor Hoyt. I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, you see the drill is made so you can gauge it just any depth you wish. Then, you know, the drill leaves the wheat in a little furrow, so that when it rains or the wind blows it covers the wheat deeper instead of uncovering it."

"Well, now I like that first rate. I've heard about these drills but never thought they were what they were cracked up to be. How is it about working them, some say it is very hard work for the team?"

"Well, you see there is a good deal of difference in drills. Mine is one of Richardson's 11 tooth, made two years ago, and it runs very light. I would as soon my colts would draw it as to draw a drag."

"Now I don't see how that is, for neighbor Bennett has a 9 tooth drill and he told me it was very hard work for his large team."

"Well, I guess his is one of the Ohio Drill. I am told that it runs hard."

"But what should make the difference, I wonder?"

"Oh! it is the way they are geared. If you should see the machine you would see at once."

"How does Richardson sell his drills this year?"

"Well, I paid eighty dollars for mine two years ago, but I guess they are higher now, for he has improved them very much this year."

"Well, I am just going to town, and I'll go and see Richardson; if I should get a drill it would save me 40 bushels of wheat, according to your figures, that would be forty dollars at least."

"That's so. Then there is your oats and barley besides."

"Well, you may save me 120 bushels of wheat, and I will get one of Richardson's drills. I see how we need not keep them if they don't work well. Good day."

Feb'y 1, 1864. 6244d-24wt

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILED BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, at their Emigration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and Valuable Publications!

Just Received at BUTHERLAND'S.

December 30th, 1863.

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WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,

removed to the store opposite Myers House, two doors west of the Post office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians & Harmoniums

also all the latest popular publications of SHIMM MUSIC.

Including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of

Musical Merchandise and Instruction Books.

For every instrument now in use. We have also

WILSON'S PIANO PORTABLE SCALE, for teaching Piano or Melodians in even temperament. Any person who can tune two strings in even or octave can, with this scale, tune a piano. Its object is to enable those who play the Piano to tune their own instruments.

We would call the attention of all lovers of music to a new instrument which we have just received called the

New American Organ.

A. B. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in various different styles, in elegantly polished rosewood or mahogany, with a fine piano, and a variety of other instruments, for sale at the music store of D. B. Wilson, Januville, Wis.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

WARRANTED!

WITH

UNIVERSAL COG WHEELS!

SELF-ADJUSTING & ADJUSTABLE.

It is the best and only reliable wringer before the people. It is the most durable machine made, and contains more strength of frame, capacity for pressure and power of action than any of the cheap, NO COG WHEELS in the market.

Without cog wheels the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is liable to act in the place of cog wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing three times as much strain upon the lower roll as when cog-wheels with our Patent Regulator are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. Experience shows that Clothes Wringers without cog-wheels cannot be depended upon.

We have seven sizes, from \$5.00 to \$20.00. The ordinary family size is No. 1, \$10.00, and No. 2, \$15.00. They have COG WHEELS and are warranted in every particular.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the First Prize at the great Fair of the American Institute, New York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG WHEELS.

It took the First Prize at the New York State Fair, 1863, and 1864, and 1865, and 1866, and 1867, and 1868, and 1869, and 1870, and 1871, and 1872, and 1873, and 1874, and 1875, and 1876, and 1877, and 1878, and 1879, and 1880, and 1881, and 1882, and 1883, and 1884, and 1885, and 1886, and 1887, and 1888, and 1889, and 1890, and 1891, and 1892, and 1893, and 1894, and 1895, and 1896, and 1897, and 1898, and 1899, and 1900, and 1901, and 1902, and 1903, and 1904, and 1905, and 1906, and 1907, and 1908, and 1909, and 1910, and 1911, and 1912, and 1913, and 1914, and 1915, and 1916, and 1917, and 1918, and 1919, and 1920, and 1921, and 1922, and 1923, and 1924, and 1925, and 1926, and 1927, and 1928, and 1929, and 1930, and 1931, and 1932, and 1933, and 1934, and 1935, and 1936, and 1937, and 1938, and 1939, and 1940, and 1941, and 1942, and 1943, and 1944, and 1945, and 1946, and 1947, and 1948, and 1949, and 1950, and 1951, and 1952, and 1953, and 1954, and 1955, and 1956, and 1957, 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LOCAL MATTERS.

An Interesting Conversation, and What Came of It.

"Good morning, neighbor Hoyt."

"Good morning, Mr. Ward. Good morning. Are you just on the way from town?"

"Yes, I went in yesterday."

"What's the news, and what did you get for wheat?"

"Well, I heard something about running Ben Butler for the next President, but I was in a hurry, so hurried for Old Abe and left. I got \$1.15 for my wheat."

"That's pretty good. By the way, neighbor Hoyt, have you got any good seed wheat to sell me next spring?"

"Well, yes, I guess I can spare you some. How much do you want?"

"Well, I shall want to sow 80 acres; wheat 80 is 160. I shall want 160 bushels."

"What! 160 bushels on 80 acres? You don't mean to say you sow two bushels to the acre, do you?"

"Oh! yes. I always sow two bushels of wheat to the acre."

"But do you think it necessary to sow so much to the acre?"

"Well, you see, there is a good deal that don't grow to amount to anything, because we can't cover it up deep enough to keep the rains from washing it out of the ground. I remember last spring when I sowed my ten acre lot, and dragged it both ways, and left it in good shape, all covered nicely. There came a smart shower on it three or four days after, and the next day I was going across it and I declare there was sight of it on top of the ground, and of course we have to sow enough to allow for what we don't cover, and what the rain uncovers."

"Oh! yes, Mr. Ward, that's the way with that sowing, I know. But why don't you get a drill, and then you would save all that waste? I have had one of Richardson's drills for two years, and I don't sow but one bushel and a half to the acre, and I think it is enough, and as good as two bushels broadcast."

"But how is that, neighbor Hoyt. I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, you see the drill is made so you can gauge it just any depth you wish. Then, you know, the drill leaves the wheat in a little furrow, so that when it rains or the wind blows it covers the wheat deeper instead of uncovering it."

"Well, now I like that first rate. I've heard about these drills but never thought they were what they were cracked up to be. How is it about working them, some way it is very hard work for the team?"

"Well, you see there is a good deal of difference in drills. Mine is one of Richardson's 11 tooth, made two years ago, and it runs very light. I would as soon my colts would draw it as to draw a drag."

"Now I don't see how that is, for neighbor Bennett has a 9 tooth drill and he told me it was very hard work for his large team."

"Well, I guess his is one of the Ohio Drill. I am told that they do run hard."

"But what should make the difference, I wonder?"

"Oh! it is the way they are geared. If you should see the machine you would see at once."

"How does Richardson sell his drills this year?"

"Well, I paid eighty dollars for mine two years ago, but I guess they are higher now, for he has improved them very much this year."

"Well, I am just going to town, and I'll go and see Richardson; if I should get a drill it would save me 40 bushels of wheat, according to your figures, that would be forty dollars at least."

"That's so. Then there is your oats and barley besides."

"Well, you may save me 120 bushels of wheat, and I will get one of Richardson's drills. I see he says we need not keep them if they don't work well. Good day."

Feb'y 1, 1884. fe24d4-24w4t

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANSVILLE GAZETTE, BY WARD & COAT, WHOLE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, February 4th, 1884.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Choice No. 1, 80 cents; No. 2, 75 cents; No. 3, 70 cents; No. 4, 65 cents; No. 5, 60 cents; No. 6, 55 cents; No. 7, 50 cents; No. 8, 45 cents; No. 9, 40 cents; No. 10, 35 cents; No. 11, 30 cents; No. 12, 25 cents; No. 13, 20 cents; No. 14, 15 cents; No. 15, 10 cents; No. 16, 5 cents; No. 17, 0 cents; No. 18, 0 cents; No. 19, 0 cents; No. 20, 0 cents; No. 21, 0 cents; No. 22, 0 cents; No. 23, 0 cents; No. 24, 0 cents; No. 25, 0 cents; No. 26, 0 cents; No. 27, 0 cents; No. 28, 0 cents; No. 29, 0 cents; No. 30, 0 cents; No. 31, 0 cents; No. 32, 0 cents; No. 33, 0 cents; No. 34, 0 cents; No. 35, 0 cents; No. 36, 0 cents; No. 37, 0 cents; No. 38, 0 cents; No. 39, 0 cents; No. 40, 0 cents; No. 41, 0 cents; No. 42, 0 cents; No. 43, 0 cents; No. 44, 0 cents; No. 45, 0 cents; No. 46, 0 cents; No. 47, 0 cents; No. 48, 0 cents; No. 49, 0 cents; No. 50, 0 cents; No. 51, 0 cents; No. 52, 0 cents; No. 53, 0 cents; No. 54, 0 cents; No. 55, 0 cents; No. 56, 0 cents; No. 57, 0 cents; No. 58, 0 cents; 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